SECTION 2.3

MINERAL RESOURCES

2.3 Mineral Resources

This evaluation of mineral resource impacts incorporates the Mineral Resource Report prepared by Leighton and Associates on April 6, 2007 (included as Appendix Q to the Merriam Mountains Specific Plan Draft EIR, dated August 2007). Applicable information from this study is summarized below.

2.3.1 Discussion of Existing Conditions Relating to Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Zone Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) classification system categorizes lands based on their suitability as sources of sand, gravel, and stone deposits for construction aggregate. As mandated by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 2710 et seq.), the California State Mining and Geology Board classifies mineral resources with the MRZ system. MRZ zones have been established based on the presence or absence of significant sand and gravel deposits and crushed rock source area (e.g., products used in the production of concrete). The classification system emphasizes Portland cement concrete (PCC) aggregate, which is subject to a series of specifications to ensure the manufacture of strong, durable concrete. The following guidelines are presented in the mineral land classification for the region:

- MRZ-2 – Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that there is a high likelihood for their presence
- MRZ-3 – Areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data
- MRZ-4 – Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ.

Mineral Resources in the San Diego Region

The extent of zones classified as MRZ-2 is shown on Figure 2.3-1. The vast majority of existing MRZ-2 zones are mapped in alluvial areas and therefore have irregular, organic limits defined by low-lying topographic drainages. Geologically, these areas are generally characterized by the presence of younger (Quaternary-aged) river channel, floodplain, and terrace deposits that have been eroded from the older (Tertiary- to Cretaceous-aged) bedrock units, transported, and re-deposited. They consist of naturally loose mixtures of sands and rounded gravels. Laboratory testing has also confirmed that the physical and chemical characteristics of the deposits are appropriate for PCC-grade aggregate.

The majority of the western San Diego region is mapped as an MRZ-3 zone (see *Figure 2.3-1*). These areas geologically consist of older bedrock units, including crystalline and metavolcanic rocks. These areas are also commonly rugged mountainous terrain relatively isolated from existing development and infrastructure. These minerals can be crushed to yield PCC-grade aggregate, provided that the processed minerals possess the appropriate chemical characteristics. Despite considerable costs associated with crushing, additional processing, and transportation, crushed rock is the primary source of locally mined PCC aggregate. PCC sand from local alluvial sand and gravel mines is scarce in the County of San Diego, due in part to the environmental and regulatory constraints of permitting and extracting materials from instream and floodway area.

Existing Mineral Resources within the Merriam Mountains Property

The project site includes areas of MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 lands. Because it consists of mountainous terrain as opposed to an alluvial river valley, the site's resource designations result from the presence of crystalline and metavolcanic rocks, which, when crushed to suitable sizes, could be considered for construction material in the form of aggregate materials. The geologic units located on and surrounding the project site are depicted on *Figure 2.3-2*. As shown on *Figure 2.3-2*, the majority of the project site consists of monzogranite of Merriam Mountains (Kmm), which consists of massive medium- to coarse-grained, leucocratic hornblende-biotite monzogranite. In addition to Kmm, the site consists of small portions of the following geologic units: metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks undivided, gabbro undivided, granodiorite of Jesmond Dean, and young alluvial floodplain deposits. Darker-colored gabbroic rocks (Kgb) is limited to areas west of Twin Oaks Valley Road that are characteristic of the San Marcos Mountains and include the "black granite" unique to San Diego County. Approximately 40 acres of this mapped black granite is located within an area to be designated as Biological Open Space.

MRZ-2

Within the northern portion of the Merriam SP area, there are two MRZ-2 zone classifications totaling 610 acres. These areas were defined by property lines. The first parcel area (the Quarry Site) is located to the west. This area contains approximately 124 acres and was designated as MRZ-2 by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (1983) (see *Figures 2.3-1* and *2.3-3*). This area is also zoned for extractive use (S-82) by the County of San Diego. A quarry was previously in operation within the area that is zoned for extractive use. This site (the Twin Oaks Quarry) was historically permitted for aggregate mining by South Coast Asphalt Products and a reclamation plan was prepared and approved by the County. Although South Coast Asphalt Products had a use permit for quarrying rock from the site, they were not permitted to crush or screen-wash the quarried rock.

The second area classified as MRZ-2 within the Merriam property is located in the eastern half and is referred to as the Sycamore Ridge property (see *Figure 2.3-3*). The Sycamore Ridge area

was originally classified by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology as MRZ-3; however, it was later re-classified as MRZ-2 in response to a petition by HG Fenton Material Company. Based on studies conducted for the petition, it was determined that on-site fresh granitic materials meet quality standards for PCC-grade aggregate. The composite area classified as MRZ-2 was later acquired by Hanson, Aggregate/Pacific Southwest. However, plans for reactivation of the mine or further exploration were discontinued.

MRZ-3

The remainder of the site is classified as MRZ-3 and contains mineral deposits whose significance cannot be evaluated from available data. These areas are commonly rugged mountainous terrain relatively isolated from existing development and infrastructure. These minerals could be crushed to yield PCC-grade aggregate, if the processed minerals possess the appropriate chemical characteristics. MRZ-3 lands are not considered valuable mineral resources by the State or the County and impacts to MRZ-3 lands would not be significant.

California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA):

Sections 2762 and 2763 of SMARA require that jurisdictions issue a Statement of Reasons (SOR) when projects would result in the elimination of the potential to extract minerals in the areas containing regionally significant mineral resources. On the project site, there are 610 acres that have been classified as MRZ-2 lands, including 124 acres that the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) has formally designated as a Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Area.

Compliance with this act requires that the County of San Diego decision makers consider the loss of access to mineral resources on the project site and weigh the importance of the site's mineral resources to the region and balance these mineral values against the proposed land uses when making their land use decision. The SOR lists seven potential reasons to permit the project and to eliminate access to important mineral resources that the decision maker may adopt or modify during their deliberations in accordance with SMARA Section 2763(a). The SOR was submitted to the State Geologist and SMGB for review during the 60-day public review period, which began March 9, 2008, and ended May 19, 2008.

2.3.2 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

A significant mineral resource impact would occur if the project would result in:

1) Loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region

2) Loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan.

Guideline Sources

Guidelines 1 and 2 were chosen in conformance with the State CEQA Guidelines. In addition, for guideline 1, the following criterion obtained from the State of California (CGS 2000) has been approved by the County of San Diego to determine if development of the proposed project would impact a mineable, processable, or marketable mineral resource:

> The deposit is mineable, processable, and marketable, under the technologic and economic conditions that exist at present or which can be estimated to exist in the next 50 years and meets or exceeds one or more of the following minimum values (in 1996 equivalent dollars)
>
> - Construction materials – $12,500,000
> - Industrial and chemical mineral materials – $2,500,000
> - Metallic and rare minerals – $1,250,000.

For guideline 2, mineral resources of concern are those identified as MRZ-2 by the State of California. These areas within the project site have been designated as containing mineral resources that are suitable for construction aggregate. Areas having S-82 (extractive use) zoning in the County of San Diego qualify as a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local land use plan. The Conservation Element of the General Plan includes several policies related to the conservation of mineral resources in areas both classified and designated as MRZ-2 lands and are summarized below in Table 2.3-1 and in Appendix C to this EIR.

The mineral resources thresholds are based on classification and economic thresholds set by the California Geologic Survey and mineral resources information developed by the County.

2.3.3 Analysis of Project Effects and Determination of Significance

Guideline 1: Loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region

Mineral resources within the project site are classified as MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 by the State of California (Figures 2.3-1 and 2.3-3). Most of the site is similar to much of northern San Diego County in that it is underlain by granitic and metavolcanic rock. However, there is a 40-acre mapped area of gabbro (mapped as Kgb) on the western portion of the site near Twin Oaks Valley Road that includes a black granite that is valuable as a dimension stone and unique to San Diego County.

While portions of the site have been categorized as containing MRZ-2 resources, it should be noted that the property is not currently being used for extraction, and previous attempts to re-initiate extraction operations at the abandoned quarry site have been unsuccessful. In addition, no mining activities have taken place within the Sycamore Ridge area (see Figure 2.3-3). The

project site contains approximately 610 acres of MRZ-2 classified lands, of which 124 acres have been designated by SMGB as a Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Area. The minimum value of the on-site construction materials (PCC-grade aggregate) far exceeds $12,500,000 (in 1996 equivalent dollars), and therefore the MRZ-2 designation remains valid per the criteria of the State of California Geologist. In the event that the portion of the project site that contains MRZ-2 classified lands were to be mined, there would be approximately 40 years worth of material that could be extracted. This was determined by calculating the volume of rock that could be mined within the MRZ-2 classified lands and number of haul trucks that could be used to remove aggregate on a daily basis. The volume of aggregate that could be mined assumed the following: (1) A 100-foot buffer around the perimeter of the MRZ-2 classified area would be required, consistent with standard mining practice; (2) A projected slope with a gradient of two to one (horizontal to vertical); and (3) Excavation could be completed at approximately 50 feet in depth. The volume of aggregate material that could be potentially extracted would be approximately 43 million cubic yards based on the above assumptions. A 20% waste factor was used to accommodate overburden material (topsoil and colluvium) and material lost during production that is not suitable for aggregate use with a resulting quantity of approximately 34 million cubic yards. In accordance with previous calculations by the CDC, Division of Mines and Geology (DMG Open-File Report 88-16) each yard of aggregate weighs approximately 2.2 tons. This equates to a total of approximately 75 million tons of potential aggregate that could be extracted from the project site. Conventional bottom dump semi trucks haul roughly 24 tons per trip. With an assumption of 250 trucks per day, the volume of material would last approximately 40 years.

The proposed project would not directly impact any MRZ-2 designated lands in areas proposed for grading as part of the development footprint (see *Figure 2.3-4*). The project would however result in direct impacts to 62 acres of MRZ-2 classified lands in areas proposed for grading as part of the development footprint. The project would indirectly impact the potential for future mining in the Biological Open Space, which contains 504 acres of MRZ-2 classified lands of which 124 acres have been MRZ-2 designated by the State Geologist and SMGB by eliminating access to the MRZ-2 resources because dedication of a Biological Open Space easement would require preservation of the biological resources on the land. The project would also indirectly impact the potential for future mining within areas proposed for other open space, which consists of 44 acres of MRZ-2 classified lands in proximity to the proposed development.

The loss of mineral resources would be significant based on the following: the western region of San Diego County has been identified as one of the few areas that is affordable for mining, processing, and transporting crushed rock to market; vast areas of granitic resources have not been identified by the State, and these resources are receiving increased pressure by development; 124 acres designated as MRZ-2 are also zoned S-82 for extraction and therefore is considered to have been set aside as a potential mining site; (e) the mineral resources on the

project site have been designated as PCC-grade aggregate, and not all granitics are suitable for use as PCC-grade aggregate. Therefore, the elimination of the potential to extract MRZ-2 designated mineral resources, some of which are also, zoned S-82 for extraction would be significant (Impact MR-1).

Guideline 2: Loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local General Plan, specific plan, or other land use plan

The project is within a mining region described in the Conservation Element of the General Plan as Gopher Canyon, known for suitable extraction of riprap. The off site, active National Quarries mine, and the on site 124-acre Sycamore Ridge area comprise most of the Gopher Canyon mining area. Twin Oaks Quarry has been designated by the County of San Diego as S-82 for extractive use and Sycamore Ridge has been designated as S-92 for general rural use. The S-82 area qualifies as a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local General Plan. The S-92 zone includes mineral extraction as a compatible use. Both zones would require a Major Use Permit for mining activities and due to the proximity to existing residential land uses, a Major Use Permit would be difficult to obtain. The National Quarries mining facility does not require a permit to mine within its established property boundaries, and currently extracts material as needed (100 truck trips a day was referenced during the 2008 public testimony for the project). This facility is "vested" with the right to continue mining because it was in operation prior to the enactment of SMARA. Therefore, extraction could satisfy local construction needs and consistency with policies of the Conservation Element could be maintained. Without being able to factor future operations for the National Quarries Mine, any loss of availability of resources in the Gopher Canyon mining area could result in a significant impact (this impact is consistent with Impact MR-1; no additional impact is generated).

The Conservation Element of the General Plan also includes several policies related to the conservation of mineral resources in MRZ-2 classified and designated lands. The Merriam Mountains project site would no longer be available for mineral resource extraction. A consistency analysis related to the conservation of mineral resources is provided in Table 2.3-1 below. The analysis concludes that the proposed project is consistent with applicable environmental goals and policies of the General Plan in relation to the conservation of mineral resources.

The S-82 designated area is located in the northwestern portion of the project site and would not be affected by construction activities or development. However, as discussed under guideline 1, the area currently designated S-82 would be located in an area proposed for Biological Open Space. Therefore, if the project is approved, mineral resource extraction activities would be prohibited within this area. This would result in a significant impact to the accessibility of

mineral resources (this impact is consistent with Impact MR-1; no additional impact is generated).

2.3.4 Cumulative Impact Analysis

Within the Merriam SP area, approximately 610 acres have been classified as MRZ-2 and approximately 40 acres of gabbro (mapped as Kgb) is located within the Biological Open Space. The project would result in the loss of availability of the entire 610 acres of MRZ-2 classified lands and 40 acres of gabbro due to placing Biological Open Space restrictions on this land. Two other cumulative projects have the potential to contribute to the loss of mineral resources: Raisigel/Fejeran (cumulative project number 33) and Welcome View (cumulative project number 53). Raisigel/Fejeran identifies a potential loss to granitic rock resources within a 13.9-acre site; however, it was determined that granitic rocks are not a significant resource due to widespread availability. Welcome View is located on a 25.3-acre site designated as MRZ-3, which is an area that contains materials that cannot be evaluated from the existing data. Taken together, the cumulative loss is estimated at approximately 649.2 acres of MRZ-2 lands and this loss would be significant. National Quarries (Cumulative project number 68) involves a proposed revised reclamation plan to address the ongoing development (i.e., extraction of mineral resources) of the National Quarries mining facility. This mining facility does not require a permit to mine within its established property boundaries. This facility is "vested" with the right to continue mining because it was in operation prior to the enactment of SMARA. A reclamation plan and associated financial assurances are required under SMARA in order to restore the site to a condition suitable for an alternate end use after mining is completed. The County of San Diego and State of California review of the reclamation plan is limited to whether it complies with the minimum reclamation standards established in state regulations and County ordinance. Thus, the 210 acres would remain available and active for mining activities at this facility.

A screening process was used to determine whether any of the 62 cumulative projects identified since release of the DEIR were located within areas designated as MRZ-2 lands. One project (Hansen Aggregate project (Cumulative project number 79)) was identified within the City of San Marcos as being located within MRZ-2 lands. An existing mining operation is currently located on the project site. Following completion of the mining operations the project proposes development of approximately 300 single-family homes. Since the mineral resources would be extracted prior to homes being constructed on the project site, the acreage available for mining activities at this location is essentially unaffected.

On a region-wide cumulative scale, the eastern portion of San Diego County would not be economically feasible for mining activities due to haul distances and lack of infrastructure. Therefore, areas that would provide viable permitted mineral resource extraction would be limited to areas zoned for extraction in the western portion of the County. However, these areas

are largely unsuitable due to their adjacency to urbanization. Therefore, any loss of availability of mineral resources within the western portion of the County would be considered cumulatively significant (Impact MR-2).

2.3.5 Growth-Inducing Impact

The maximum amount of growth estimated to be generated by the proposed project is 720 dwelling units (see Appendix S to the Merriam Mountains Specific Plan Draft EIR, dated August 2007). The proposed project would result in the loss of availability of mineral resources that meet the quality standards for PCC-grade aggregate, which is used for construction materials. This loss may incrementally contribute to increases in the long-term price of construction materials; however, it has not been documented that reductions in material supply from local sources have limited growth due to importation of mineral resources. The National Quarries mining facility does not require a permit to mine within its established property boundaries. This facility is "vested" with the right to continue mining because it was in operation prior to the enactment of SMARA. Therefore, the proposed project and growth estimated by implementation of the proposed project would not limit the ability for future extraction at the National Quarries site. Development of 720 additional residential units that may be induced by the proposed project would not result in the further loss of availability of mineral resources, as restriction already exists due to residential units located within the vicinity of these resources. Therefore, no impacts would result.

Summary of Impacts

The following mineral resource impacts have been identified:

MR-1 Loss in the availability of approximately 124 acres of designated mineral resources, which have been classified as PCC-grade aggregate.

MR-2 Cumulative impacts to the loss in availability of mineral resources.

2.3.6 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would result in significant impacts to the availability of mineral resources. In the context of the proposed project, no measures that would mitigate impacts associated with the loss of availability of mineral resources have been found to be feasible. The area proposed for Biological Open Space in the northern portion of the site has been identified by the County of San Diego and the Wildlife Agencies as part of an important biological core area known as the Merriam Mountains. The biological values of the Merriam Mountains are intrinsically based on their location, and similar biological values are not found at alternative locations. Similarly, mineral resources cannot be regenerated or created. Therefore, an alternative location is not

feasible for either preservation of the biological values of the Merriam Mountains or availability of on-site mineral resources.

Mining all or a portion of the on-site resources could partially mitigate identified impacts to mineral resources. In the context of the proposed project, no measures are available to mitigate the identified impacts. The mineral resources are located in an area identified as important for protection of biological resources in the County-identified Merriam Mountains Resource Conservation Area (RCA). In addition, the Merriam Mountains have been identified as a core biological resource area as part of planning efforts for the County's North County MSCP. The Wildlife Agencies have also identified the Merriam Mountains as a core biological resources area west of I-15 as part of their participation in the North County MSCP planning process. Mineral extraction would result in substantial surface disturbance on the site in a manner not consistent with protection of biological resources. Since the biological and mineral resources on the site have intrinsic value related to their site-specific location, a mitigation measure is not available that would both preserve on-site biological resources and the opportunity for mineral extraction. If mineral extraction were permitted on the site, impacts to biological resources associated with that activity would need to be mitigated elsewhere. The feasibility of such mitigation is questionable, given identification of the Merriam Mountains as a core biological resources area, providing biological values in a large habitat block west of I-15 in the North County area. Other locations with similar biological values have not been identified along the I-15 corridor. Alternative C, 785-Unit Reduced Footprint Alternative, would avoid the identified impact to mineral resources, since the northern portion of the site where mineral resources are located would not be part of the project. However, this alternative would not meet other key project objectives.

Other potential measures to mitigate the identified impact relate to policy decisions not under the control of the Project Applicant. The most effective mitigation would be for the County of San Diego to identify feasible mineral resource extraction areas and to implement policies which would avoid resource sterilization (encroachment by development). Evidence of resource sterilization having already occurred at the project site is provided by records related to previous efforts to permit mining. Within the MRZ-2 area in the western portion of the site (the Quarry Parcel), an operation was previously permitted to quarry rock from the site, but the operation was not permitted to crush or screenwash the quarried rock because of noise, dust, and pollutants. The on-site MRZ-2 parcel known as Sycamore Ridge was previously owned by HG Fenton Material Company and later by Hanson Aggregate/Pacific Southwest. Under these ownerships, permitting efforts were initiated for activation of mining and further exploration on the site. However, permits were never obtained, and these efforts were discontinued, reportedly due to the presence of adjacent residential development and on-site sensitive environmental resources. Although the presence of mineable on-site resources has been long recognized, extraction permits have never been obtained. While portions of the site have zoning overlays to preserve the

resource, no policy decisions have been implemented to avoid sterilization of the resource by urban encroachment.

2.3.7 Conclusion

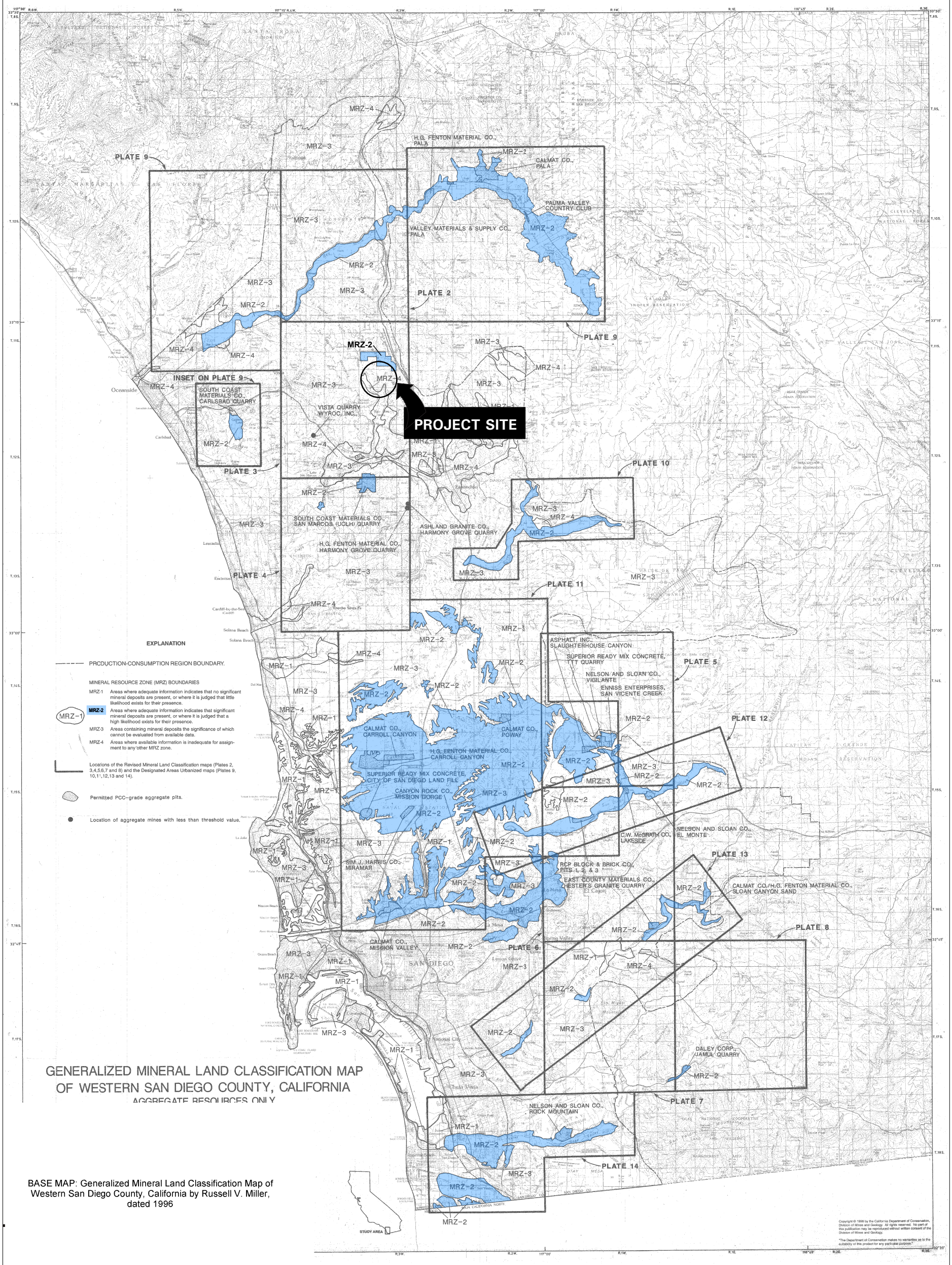
The significant mineral resources on site cannot be recreated. Equally important significant biological resources on site cannot be recreated due to the value of the core habitat and of linking biological areas of concern. With development of on-site and surrounding land uses, there would be no feasible mitigation measures that the project could implement to reduce mineral impacts to less than significant. Therefore, impacts to mineral resources remain significant and unavoidable.

Table 2.3-1
Project Consistency with Conservation Element General Plan Policies

Conservation Element – Policy Text	Consistency Analysis
Policy 1: The County will, to the extent practical and appropriate, conserve construction aggregate resources in the entire County to ensure a minimum of fifty years supply.	Conservation of the construction aggregate resources on the project site may not be practical or appropriate based on the land use incompatibilities that a mining operation in this area would have on surrounding residential communities. In addition, the project's proposed 1,192-acre proposed Biological Open Space in the northern portion of the site has been identified by the County and the Wildlife Agencies as part of an important biological core area that would provide a significant biological linkage contributing to the viability of the County's Draft North County Multiple Species Conservation Plan and Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) efforts. The function of the property as a biological core resource area cannot be duplicated or moved to another location nor would mineral extraction be compatible with the protection of biological resources, therefore conservation of mineral resources at this site may not be practical or appropriate.
Policy 2: The County will regulate extraction activities to minimize hazards and conflicts with other land use as well as to preserve and enhance the appearance of the area and to minimize environmental impacts. The County will periodically review extraction operations to ensure that they meet performance standards.	This policy is not applicable to the proposed project because no extraction activities are planned. The County has previously rejected permits to crush or screen-wash the quarried rock located within the project site.
Policy 3: The extractive overlay designation, as defined in Policy 2.6 of the Land Use Element, will be appropriate to appropriate areas throughout the County.	The extractive overlay designation (S-82 extractive use) located within the Biological Open Space of the project site qualifies as a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local land use plan. The extractive overlay designation is being removed from the project site, consistent with Policy 2.6 to provide a Biological Open Space within the northern portions of site. As seen under Policy 1, the Biological Open Space is being provided to maintain wildlife movement, preservation of sensitive habitats and significant visual resources. Consistent with the goals and objectives of the General Plan, substantial portions of these resources are proposed to be protected, allowing for achievement of overall conformance with the General Plan.
Policy 4: The County will manage aggregate resources through a phased program.	The S-82 extractive use designation was determined suitable for the project site and associated extraction prior to recognition that the property is one of the last remaining biological core conservation areas in the North County. The proposed project includes removal of the extractive overlay designation in recognition of the fact that extraction is no longer considered feasible and compatible with surrounding land uses.
Policy 5: For any given parcel of land, the County intends that progression through each one of the above phases represents a continually increasing level of commitment to mining as the most appropriate activity.	The S-82 extractive use designation was determined suitable for the project site prior to recognition that the property is one of the last biological core conservation areas in the North County. Removal of the extractive overlay designation and adoption of a statement of overriding consideration will determine whether mining or biological preservation is the most appropriate use of the site.
Policy 6: Major Use Permit conditions of approval will provide for optimum utilization of on-site aggregate resources, long-term permits, site rehabilitation and reuse, and minimal environmental disruption.	Policy 6 is not applicable to the proposed project because no major use permit is proposed.
Policy 7: The County will, to the extent possible, protect and preserve mineral deposits and historical mining sites available for necessary commercial extraction and for scientific, educational, and recreational uses.	The project will preserve the MRZ-2 designated lands located within the area proposed for Biological Open Space. The preservation of the mineral resource deposits will ensure the resources remain available for scientific and educational uses. There are no mining sites which would qualify as "historic." As discussed in the EIR, it is not possible to preserve the mineral deposits for commercial

Table 2.3-1 (CONT.)
Project Consistency with Conservation Element General Plan Policies

	extraction due to the importance of the property to the County's biological conservation goals. Commercial extraction on the property is not considered to be the most appropriate activity for the site based on surrounding residential land uses.
Policy 8: The County will, to the extent practical, protect and preserve unique geological features from destruction, damage or loss.	None of the significant geologic features listed in the Conservation Element are within the project site. However, the proposed project will preserve the notable and memorable geologic features of the site and RPO Significant Steep Slopes in Open Space. Therefore the project will be consistent with this policy.
Policy 9: The County will encourage and initiate efforts to recycle waste products as construction materials. Such products include but are not limited to glass, broken concrete, asphalt, asphaltic concrete, and compressed trash.	The project will be required to comply with the applicable County's Construction and Demolition Recycling Ordinance to ensure efficient use of construction materials and therefore the project will be consistent with this policy.



GENERALIZED MINERAL LAND CLASSIFICATION MAP
OF WESTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AGGREGATE RESOURCES ONLY

BASE MAP: Generalized Mineral Land Classification Map of Western San Diego County, California by Russell V. Miller, dated 1996

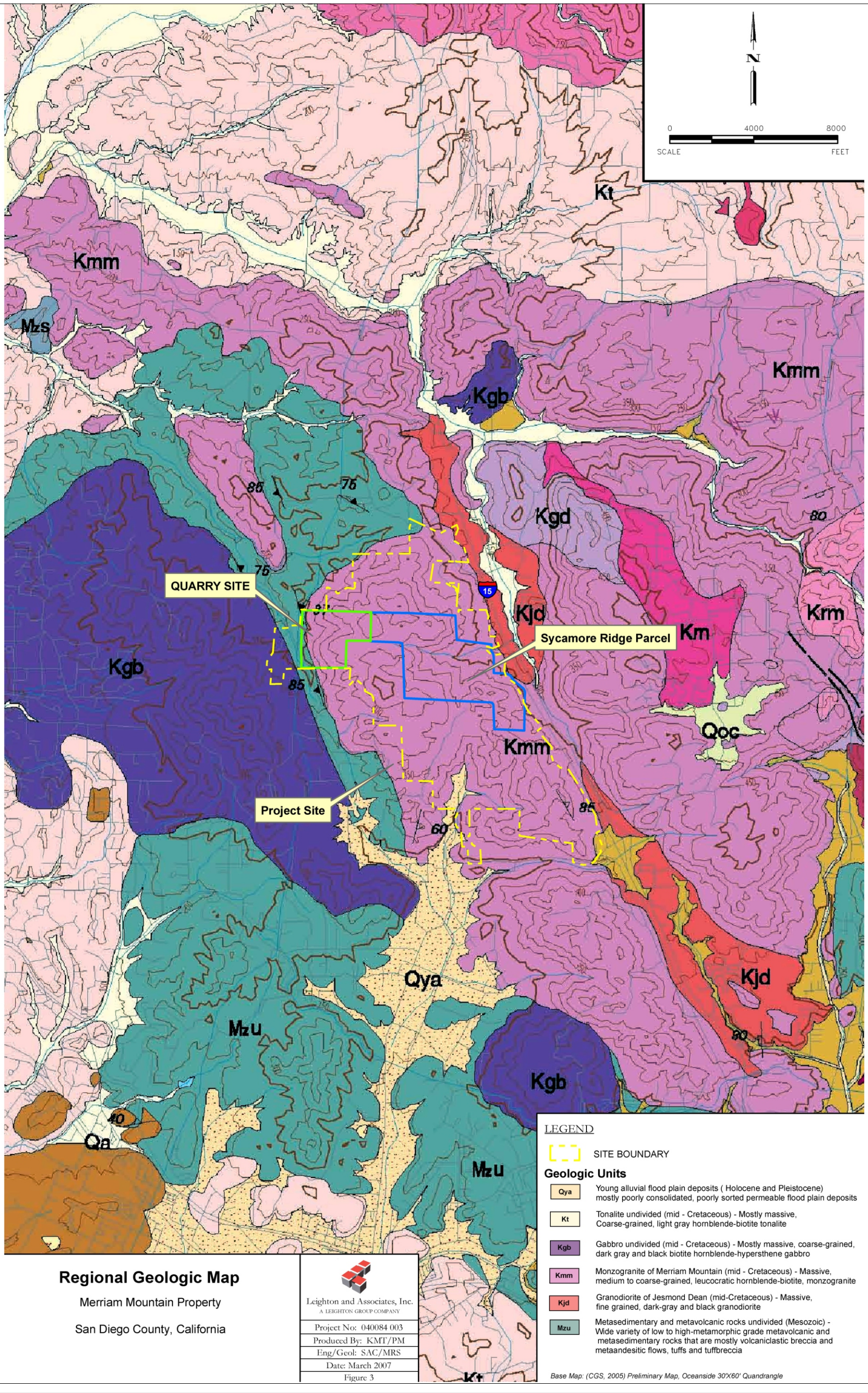
SOURCE: LEIGHTON & ASSOCIATES, OCTOBER 2006

Highlighted Mineral Resources Zones

FIGURE 2.3-1

MERRIAM MOUNTAINS SPECIFIC PLAN EIR

N



Regional Geologic Map

FIGURE
2.3-2

MERRIAM MOUNTAINS SPECIFIC PLAN EIR

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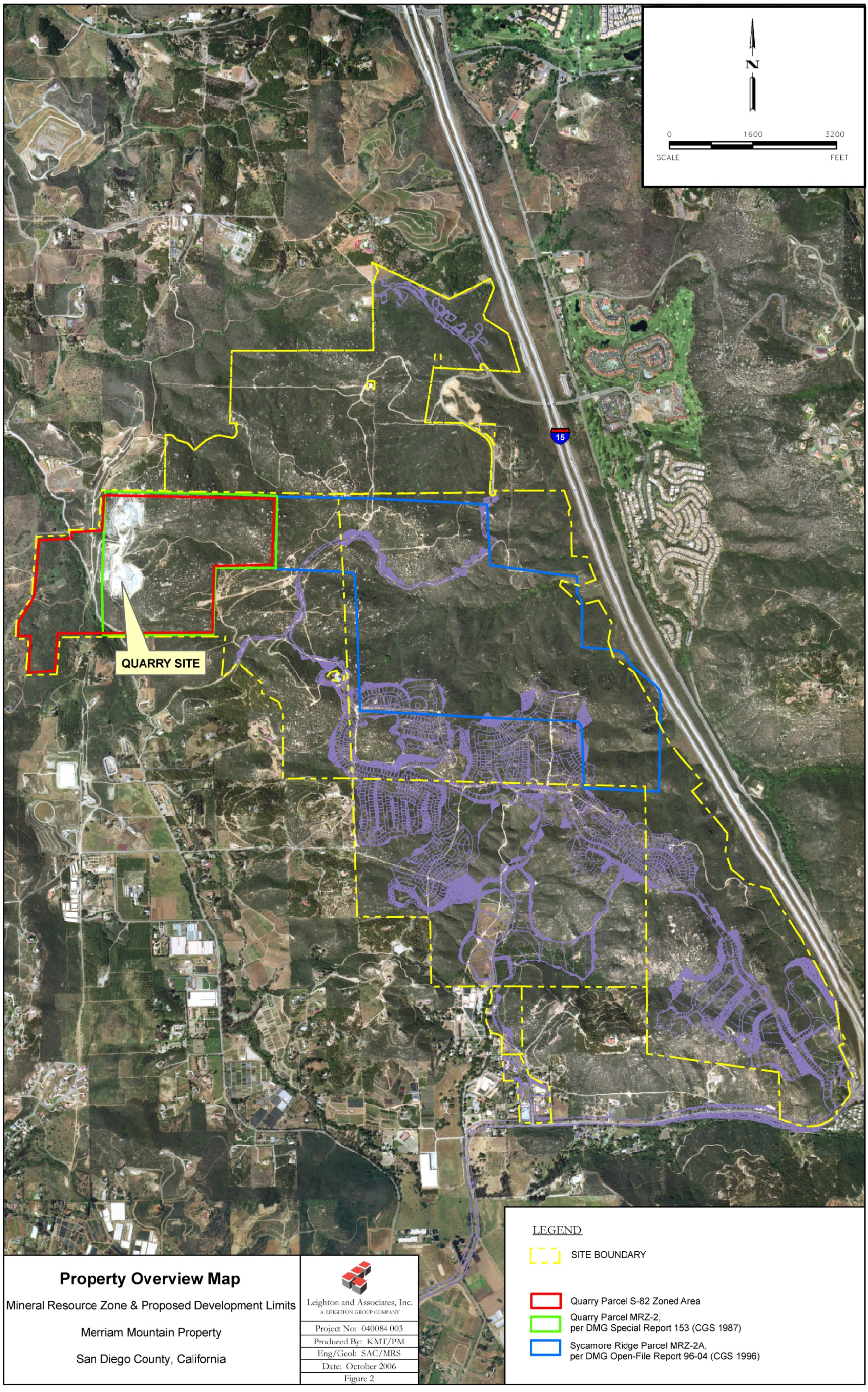

Property Overview Map

FIGURE
2.3-3

MERRIAM MOUNTAINS SPECIFIC PLAN EIR

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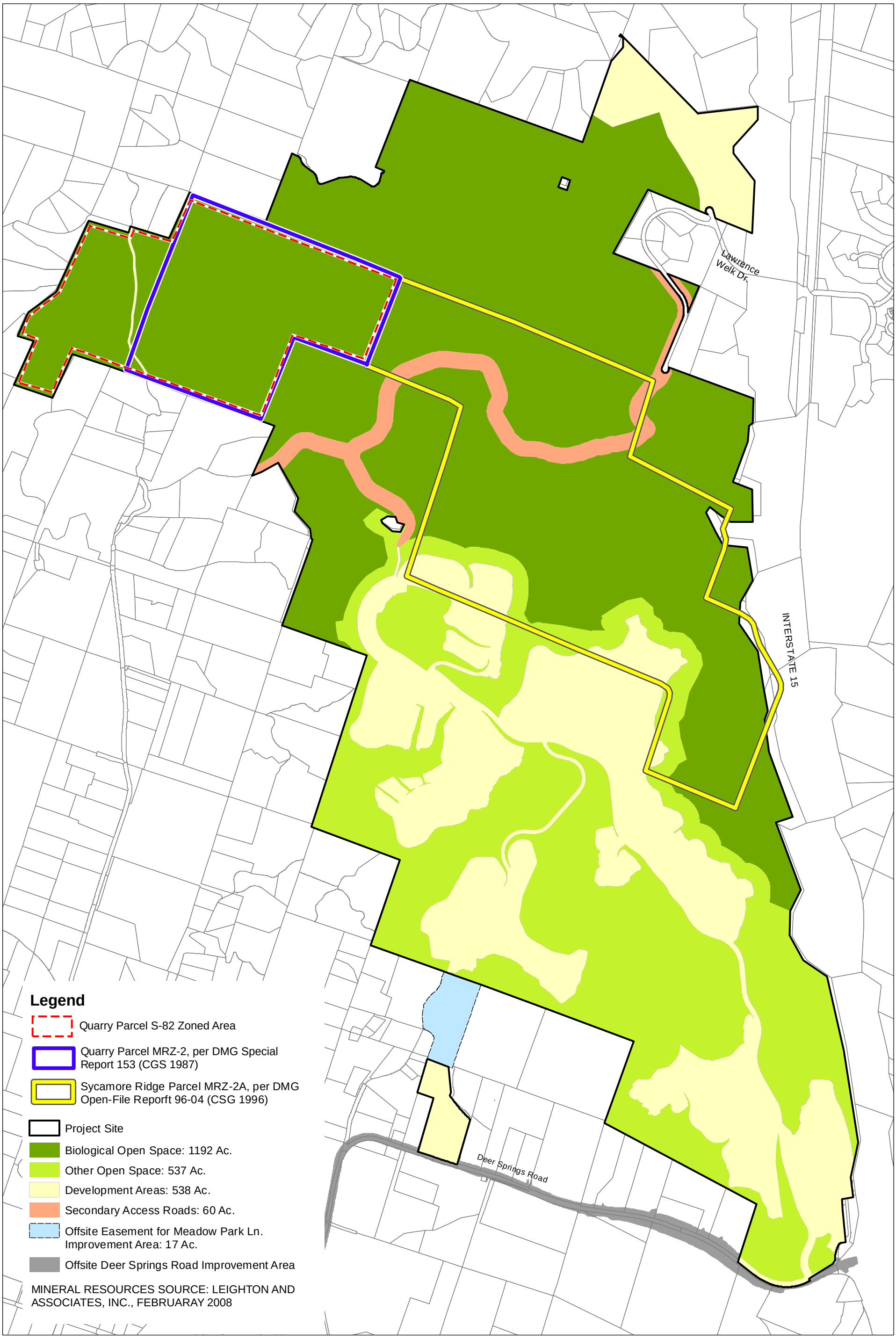

Mineral Resources & Proposed Land Uses

FIGURE 2.3-4

MERRIAM MOUNTAINS SPECIFIC PLAN EIR

0 0.125 0.25 0.5
Miles

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